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NOTES AND COMMENT

CHANGE IN THE BOARD OF EDITORS OF THIS REVIEW

Professor Percy Alvin Martin, of Leland Stanford Jr. University was elected to fill the vacancy on the Board of Editors of this REVIEW caused by the expiration of the term for which Professor Charles E. Chapman of California University had been appointed. At a meeting of the Board held at Cleveland during the meeting of the American Historical Association, Professor Martin was elected unanimously. While he has covered the entire Hispanic American field in his studies, Professor Martin has given especial attention to Brazil. He brings to his editorial work a broad knowledge and a sound judgment. Professor Charles E. Chapman, the retiring member of the Board, was with Professor W. S. Robertson, the first to take measures for the founding of this REVIEW, and he has worked consistently for its development along scholarly lines. He goes to Chile as the first exchange professor to that country from the United States, in accordance with the recent agreement made between Chile and the University of California.

RICARDO PALMA

The death of Ricardo Palma on the sixth of October was the cause of national mourning in Peru, a feeling of regret which is shared by the many who have made their pious pilgrimages to his home in Miraflores and by all those to whom the *Tradiciones* have made the Lima of Colonial times a living reality. The word *Tradiciones* will always be associated with his name in spite of the fact that many aspiring writers have followed in his footsteps with other compositions under the same title. The number of these literary endeavors is flattering to the great writer of Peru but none have succeeded in attaining the style, the keen humor, the purity of language, and, most of all the pulse of life that is to be found in his works.

Ricardo Palma was born in Lima on the seventh of February, 1833. He received his early education in the schools of Orenco and Clemente Noel and from there passed to the Convictorio de San Carlos. During

his youth, like many other young writers, he was attracted by the lure of the theater, and for it he wrote the plays—*La hermana del verdugo*, *La muerte ó la libertad*, and *Rodil*. These he afterwards destroyed as unworthy of his pen. His career in the school of San Carlos was cut short by the whimsical idea of joining the Navy. He served for some years on the warships, *La Libertad* and *Rímac*, and while on board the latter had the experience of being shipwrecked at Acari, on the Southern coast of Peru.

In 1855 he published in Lima a small volume of poems which included verses written in his school days as well as some composed on board ship. The political activities of his time then engaged his attention, and becoming a partisan of José Gálvez he was one of the small group of men who made the mad attack on the house of President Castilla in 1860. This attempted revolution was doomed to signal failure and the conspirators scattered. Ricardo Palma took refuge in the Chilean legation and shortly after was banished to Chile. He took up his residence in Valparaiso where he became director of the *Revista de Sud América*. During this period he wrote the *Anales de la Inquisición de Lima*, which were published in the *Revista de Lima* in the years 1861 and 1862, and the following year in book form. At this time the political situation in Mexico was attracting great interest in all South America and Ricardo Palma in a public address called upon all patriotic South Americans to rise and repel the foreign invader. Among his hearers one insisted that he should go still further and demand the banishment of all tyrants, citing Castilla as an example. At this Palma turned from his impassioned discussion of Mexican affairs and stoutly took up the defense of his former enemy. President Castilla eventually heard of this incident and permitted *joven* Palma, as he called him, to return to Peru.

In 1864 he was appointed consul in Pará and made the trip to Brazil by way of the United States and Europe. One of his experiences in New York is worthy of note. One night while attending a theater he suddenly noticed the audience acting strangely, whispering together and paying little attention to the performance. After a few moments he was amazed to find himself alone in the theater. Hastily making his way to the street he heard the startling news of the assassination of President Lincoln in Washington. Judging from his experiences in South America he expected a terrible revolution to follow and was astonished to find that no political disturbances took place.

After a short residence in Pará, Ricardo Palma found that the climate did not agree with him and he was forced to resign his post. Soon after his return to Peru he found himself involved in the revolutionary movement of General Prado in favor of war with Spain and when this cause triumphed he took part in the struggle under the command of his old friend José Gálvez. He participated in the engagement at Callao between the shore batteries and the Spanish fleet in the course of which Colonel Gálvez lost his life. In 1872 the revolution headed by Colonel Balta found in him an enthusiastic supporter and when Balta came into power he made Palma his secretary.

In the midst of this life of activity Ricardo Palma found time to bring out several of his works. Poems which had appeared in the *Revista de Lima* in 1862 and 1863 were published in Paris in 1865 under the title of *Armonías, Libro de un destierro*. This volume of poems was followed by other collections, *Semblanzas*, Lima, 1867, and *Pasionarias*, Havre, 1870. Two years later he collected and published in Lima the first series of his *Tradiciones*, a form of literary composition which was destined to make him famous in many lands. The success of this first volume was great and other series followed; the second appeared in 1874, the third in 1875, and a fourth in 1877. In that same year he also published another volume of poems entitled *Verbos y Gerundios*.

In 1876 Ricardo Palma married, withdrew from the stormy political life in which he had taken so active a part, and decided to devote more of his efforts to literature. The stern days of the War of the Pacific interrupted these plans and he joined the Reserve Army in an attempt to repel the invader. He participated in the famous battle of Miraflores on the fifteenth of January, 1881, in which the Peruvian forces were defeated and when the town was burned Palma's valuable library of several thousand books and rare manuscripts was swept away. When the Chilean forces under the command of General Pedro Lagos looted the National Library in Lima, Ricardo Palma, then acting as assistant librarian drew up a strong written protest which was signed by the Librarian, Manuel de Odrizola and himself. This protest, addressed to the United States minister, was sent to Ayacucho where the national government was functioning, and was published in the official government organ. The arrest of the two men was ordered. Odrizola succeeded in taking refuge with the American legation but Ricardo Palma, who received no warning, was easily made a prisoner. He was confined for one night in the very library in which he was accustomed

to work and then transferred to the Chilean warship, *Valdivia*, at anchor in the harbor of Callao. After twelve days imprisonment he was given his liberty. He remained in Lima during the Chilean occupation earning his livelihood by contributing to foreign newspapers, especially *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires and *La Estrella* of Panama. In 1883 he published in New York *El Demonio de los Andes*, and in Lima a collection of the first four and two additional series of the *Tradiciones*.

At the close of the war he received a flattering offer to join the editorial staff of *La Prensa* of Buenos Aires and made up his mind to accept the position. All his plans were made to transfer his family to the Argentine capital when President Iglesias persuaded him to remain in Peru and devote his efforts to the rehabilitation of the National Library. When he began his work in November of 1883 he found himself in charge of empty shelves, much dirt, and less than seven hundred books, most of which were partially destroyed. Not only this but he was frankly informed that the administration had little funds for the purchase of books. Undismayed at this prospect he set to work with astonishing energy, secured many of the original volumes from wineshops where they had been sold by Chilean soldiers, arranged for the return of two cases of manuscripts from Chile, and called on his numerous literary friends to assist the *bibliotecario mendigo*, as he styled himself. These men responded heartily to his appeal, and with contributions from the governments of France, Spain, Brazil, Argentina, Ecuador, and the United States the National Library soon began to flourish anew. In less than four years Ricardo Palma catalogued more than twenty thousand books. He continued his efforts, sought books from every hand, gave many of his own, and in every way sought to restore the library to the enviable position it held before the war. The library was his very life and plans for its progress were constantly in his mind. As an example of his faithfulness may be cited the fact that on his return from Spain as delegate to the Fourth Centenary of the Discovery of America he brought back twenty-seven cases of books, the gifts of friends and Spanish institutions. Beset by innumerable difficulties and meeting with many disappointments in connection with his work he succeeded in preserving through it all his genial humor, a divine gift that he retained to the very end of his life. Finally, in March, 1912, after twenty-eight years of service to the State he resigned his position as a result of an unfortunate disagreement with President Leguía.

Some of the most important of Ricardo Palma's works were written during the long period of his service in the library. In 1886 he published in Lima a number of translations from Heine in whom he had become interested through the Brazilian poet, Gonzales Diaz. In 1887 he brought out a collection of poems which included *Juvenilia* (most of which had appeared in the 1855 edition), *Armontas*, *Cantarcillos*, *Pasionarias*, *Traducciones*, *Verbos y Gerundios*, and *Nieblas*. Two years later there appeared another series of tradiciones, *Ropa Vieja*; in 1890 he published a short poem to the memory of San Martín; and in 1891 another series of tradiciones, *Ropa apollillada*. These were followed in 1892 by a small volume of poems entitled *Filigranas*. In 1896 he departed from his usual procedure and published a work of linguistic study, *Neologismos y americanismos*. The following year he gave an account of the eleven months spent in Spain in *Recuerdos de España*. A second edition, which appeared in 1899, contained also the *Bohemia de mi tiempo*, an intimate and lively narration of the literary circle of his youthful days. In the same year appeared *Tradiciones y artículos históricos*, a collection which included tradiciones not published by Montaner and Simon in their splendid edition of 1893-6, Barcelona, as well as some compositions entirely new. In 1900 he published *Cachivaches*, and in 1903, *Papeletas Lexicográficas*, *Dos mil setecientas voces que hacen falta en el diccionario*. *Mis últimas tradiciones* appeared in Barcelona in 1906 and somewhat later an *Apendice á mis últimas tradiciones*.

As the life of Ricardo Palma was characterized by independence and unfailing humor so his chief works, the *Tradiciones*, are notable for their originality and irony. In these he mingles fact and fancy with a deft hand to evoke a realistic picture of Peru under the Viceroy. Not only the splendor and dash of colonial days, but the follies, the jealousies, and the petty intrigues of the courtiers are passed in review. The adventurer, the soldier, the laborer, women high and low, and the ever-present priest are given their due place. For him no incident seemed trivial provided it brought out a different phase of the many sided social life of the time. A patient and careful investigator of reliable sources, Ricardo Palma shows himself at all times a master of his material.

STURGIS E. LEAVITT,
University of North Carolina.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF HISPANIC AMERICA IN THE UNITED STATES

The following letter on the study of Hispanic America deserves the earnest consideration of historical teachers:

University of California,
Berkeley, California,
May 26, 1919.

The Committee on History and Education for
Citizenship in the Schools,
Woodward Building,
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

Your circular of March 15, 1919, has come to our attention, and noting that you invite correspondence concerning any phase of the matter referred to by your committee, we hereby place before you a suggestion which we think it important to consider in preparing any program of study in the schools of lower grade if a better and more broadly comprehensive citizenship is to be a primary aim of our educational system.

We suggest that the second point under paragraph "b" of your "program" be changed to read "a course in American history," (instead of "United States history"). While such a course would deal primarily with the United States, it should also include a consideration of the countries of Hispanic America and of Canada. As you say in your circular, "To be a fully equipped American citizen of the post-war period the boy or girl must have some definite knowledge of world affairs as well as of strictly national affairs". For no field is this knowledge so eminently desirable and at the same time so painfully lacking as for that of the Hispanic American countries to the south of us. In only a lesser degree is this true of our neighbor on the north.

Important historical questions, but also political and economic problems of the most pressing nature, make it imperative that our youth should gain some acquaintance with these countries. It is only necessary to allude to the efforts of our State Department in promoting better relations with Hispanic America, to the unity of interests of the nations in this hemisphere, and to our own growing need of foreign markets where we may compete to advantage with the great mercantile powers in the world.

As a rule there is no place in the curriculum of secondary and high school study where the subject of Hispanic American history or Canadian history can be taught except in conjunction with United States history. Indeed there is no warrant for the entire separation of the fields from each other, for there are certain essential unities and parallels in both which make them better taught in conjunction. Realizing this need of unifying and broadening American history teaching, the University of California plans in the coming year to offer an introductory course for Freshmen in the history of the Americas, in which the historical development of both continents will be treated as a whole. There is an ever-growing body of men who are competent to give instruction in such a course of American history, and there are at least a few men in the country who

could write an adequate text book, which at present does not exist. We submit, however, that it is unwise to wait until our teachers are ideally equipped before beginning instruction in this broadly interpreted American field; the need for tests and teachers, clearly set forth, will produce the supply. We of the far West, with our larger contacts, believe in battering down those traditions of American history writing which have, as we think, unduly restricted its scope. It is for this reason that we address you.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT E. BOLTON,
CHARLES E. CHAPMAN,
HERBERT I. PRIESTLEY.

HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

An outline of courses touching Hispanic American history given in the University of California, appears below. These courses are further strengthened by almost a score of courses offered in the Spanish language and literature.

History 8. General History of the Americas. A general survey of the history of North America, South America, and Central America, from the discovery to the present time. Emphasis is placed on the planting of European civilization in the Americas, the growth of the colonies of the different nations, the international contest for the continents, the wars of independence in English-America and in Hispanic-America, the development of the independent American republics, their relations with each other and with the rest of the world. Bolton and Assistants.

History 161. History of Spain and Portugal. The European background of Hispanic America, with special emphasis on institutions. (A) To 1516. (B) To date. Chapman.

History 162. History of Hispanic America from 1808. The wars of independence and the development of Hispanic American states, with emphasis on their relations with the United States. Special attention is given to conditions of life in South America at the present time.

History 165. History of Hispanic America to 1810. The discovery and occupation of Hispanic America; colonial policies of Spain and Portugal; development of their colonial, political, economic, and social institutions, and a comparison of these with the institutional phases of other European expansions. Priestley.

History 166. History of Mexico. The colonial background; the establishment of independence and the struggle for constitutional government; diplomatic relations with the United States; social and economic growth; recent political problems. Priestley.

History 181. The History of the West. The settlement and development of the West, and its influence upon national and international affairs at each stage of advance. The emphasis will be upon the Trans-Mississippi West. Bolton.

History 182. Spain in North America. A general survey of the establishment of Spanish rule and Spanish institutions of North America, followed by a more detailed study of Spanish activities relative to territory now within the United States. Bolton.

History 189. History of California. The discovery and settlement by the Spaniards, the coming of the Americans, and the development of the American state. Chapman.

History 261. History of Spain and Portugal. For 1919-1920 the subject will be: The Spanish-American war. Chapman.

History 262. History of Hispanic America from 1808. Chapman.

History 265. History of Hispanic America to 1810. For 1919-1920 the subject will be: Administrative reforms of Charles III, in the eighteenth century. Priestley.

History 281. The Southwest under Spain. Bolton.

History 289. History of California. Chapman.

Economics 171. Economic Geography of South America. Hutchinson.

Political Science 105. International Relations: Spanish America. Special attention is given to the government and politics of Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean, and the relations of these regions with the United States. Barrows.

The class of 1897 at Hamilton College in Clinton, New York, created a small fund some three years ago for the purchase of literature relating to South American history. In the same college, Dr. Frank H. Wood, professor of Political Science, has offered a course (Political Science 5-6) entitled "International Law and International Relations", the second half of which deals very largely with the relations of the United States to the Hispanic American countries. This course is proving very popular and will doubtless continue to be offered. For the academic year 1921-1922, and each alternate year thereafter, Professor Milledge L. Bonham, Jr., who has accepted a chair in Hamilton College, will offer a course in Hispanic American History.

UNITED STATES EXCHANGE PROFESSORSHIPS WITH HISPANIC COUNTRIES

The following circular, issued by the Committee on Hispanic American relations of the University of California, may be considered as the official pronouncement in regard to United States Exchange Professorships with Hispanic countries, announcement of which has been made already in this REVIEW:

In recent years, publicists have advocated a system of exchange professors between this and other countries. In particular they have recommended such exchanges between the United States and the countries of Hispanic America, because of the growing importance of the international relations involved.

Situated as it is on former Spanish soil, the University of California has felt that it could with propriety assist in the development of such closer relations.

The late Professor H. Morse Stephens had made tentative arrangements for exchanges between the University of California and certain universities in Spain, Mexico and Chile. One of these exchanges, that with the Republic of Chile, has developed into a much larger project than Professor Stephens originally contemplated. In January, 1919, a Chilean Commission, appointed by President Sanfuentes, and headed by Dr. Don Pedro Aguirre, reached Berkeley, and opened negotiations with the University for a series of exchanges. The views and purposes of the Republic of Chile were as follows:

For a number of years Chile has looked almost wholly to France and Germany for educational inspiration. Recently Chile has decided to come instead to the United States, both for teachers who might visit Chile, and for the information which Chilean students and professors might obtain through their researches here. Therefore, the Chilean Government proposed to establish an exchange with the United States of from two to four professors a year. Of those from the United States who should visit Chile it was proposed that one should represent a department (economics, history, political science, law, etc.) of some university, a second should represent technical schools (agriculture, engineering, manual training, mining, etc.), a third the normal schools, and a fourth the schools of secondary grade. The Chilean Government desired that one of the two latter should be a young woman who should teach in some Chilean school for girls.

Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, at the time President of the University of California, appointed a Committee which has since been made permanent, under the title *Committee on Hispanic American Relations*, and called upon it to discuss the Chilean project with the Commission headed by Dr. Aguirre. After various conferences between these two bodies, it was decided that the Committee on Hispanic American Relations of the University of California should act as the agent of the Republic of Chile in this country to make arrangement for the exchanges. In this form the University authorities, in March 1919, ratified the project. In June the Government of Chile took similar action, at the same time appropriating \$12,000 to carry the exchanges into effect for the year 1920.

The plan for the exchanges calls for each country to pay the salary and traveling expenses of its own professors, receiving in exchange, free of charge, the professors coming from the other country; thus Americans who go to Chile from the United States will receive their salary and traveling expenses from the institutions they represent in this country (although it is hoped that a way will be found to relieve them of this burden), while the Chilean Government will pay the salary and expenses of the Chileans who come here.

The Committee on Hispanic American Relations does not intend to limit appointments to teachers of the University of California and the secondary schools of the state. Indeed, the Committee believes that the purposes of the exchanges will be better served if the appointments are made from different parts of the country. It is on this account that this circular is being sent out to institutions in every state of the Union.

An earnest effort will be made in every case to select candidates for the exchanges who will best reflect credit upon this country and meet with the approbation of the Government of Chile. The appointees must be able to speak

Spanish, since it will be necessary to conduct their classes in that language. In each year there are to be not less than two or more than four Exchange Professors from each country, of whom one at the most is to exchange with a professor of the University of Chile; the others (one, two, or three, as the case may be) are to exchange with teachers in technical and secondary schools. In all likelihood, however, the exchanges, at the outset, will be limited to two from each country. The teachers from secondary schools who go to Chile will probably be called upon to teach English, unless they are able to handle such subjects as manual arts, agriculture, etc.

Candidates for these appointments should come from institutions which are willing to bear the expense involved; these institutions in turn will receive the services of the Chilean representatives free of charge. Candidates must represent institutions which would be desirable fields for the Chileans in their researches and observations while here. It is probable that the Chilean teachers will ordinarily be equipped to teach such subjects as Spanish, and the history, law, and other social, economic, political, and intellectual factors in contemporary Hispanic American life. Exchanges therefore will usually be limited to universities and large city schools in this country.

The Chilean school year begins in March and ends in December. This means that representatives from the United States should apply for leaves of absence to begin in January, at which time the teachers from Chile are to arrive to take their places.

The Committee of the University of California wishes to lay special emphasis upon the benefits which Chile hopes to receive from these exchanges. While the Chileans expect to derive some advantage from the work of our teachers in Chile, they hope to profit yet more from the researches of their own representatives in this country, and especially from their association with our teaching bodies in the work of our schools. It is desirable, therefore, that too much work should not be imposed upon them, and that they should be given every opportunity for investigation during their stay in this country.

For the year 1920 the Committee on Hispanic American Relations has appointed as Exchange Professors Dr. Charles E. Chapman, Associate Professor of Hispanic American History in the University of California, and Mr. Edward M. Gregory, teacher of Spanish in the San Francisco Polytechnic High School. For the year 1921 it is hoped that representatives may be obtained from other states. This circular is therefore being sent out to institutions which the Committee believes will be able and willing to coöperate with it in this important work for the United States in its relations with Hispanic America and for the cause of education in general.

For the Committee on Hispanic American Relations

HERBERT I. PRIESTLEY, Secretary.

CHARLES E. CHAPMAN, Chairman.

Berkeley, California, October 16, 1919.

Address all communications to the Chairman or the Secretary of the Committee, University of California, Berkeley, California.

The Academy of History of Cuba was created by decree no. 772 emanating from the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts, dated August 20, 1910. The essential parts of the decree, as taken from the first number of the *Anales* (described elsewhere in this number), are as follows:

1. There is hereby created the Academy of History of Cuba, as an independent body annexed to the Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

2. The functions of the Academy will be the investigation, acquisition, collection, classification, editing, and presentation to the aforesaid Department, in order that the latter may publish them, all those documents which in greater or less degree, may contribute to the enrichment of the aforesaid history. It shall equally have the task of preserving, for the use of the aforesaid history, all other objects constituting historical records.

3. The Academy shall consist of:

An honorary president, who shall be Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts.

A president in fact, chosen by his colleagues from among the regular members of the Academy.

Thirty regular members residing in Habana.

Thirty corresponding members residing in the provinces and abroad.

A secretary, who shall be a regular member and shall be elected by his colleagues.

4. In order to become a regular member, a person must have the preparation or qualifications shown by his devotion to historical studies, by his constant contribution to the development of general culture, or by the publication of one or more works in any branch of history.

5. The Academy shall hold at least one meeting each month.

6. Every regular member shall be authorized to intervene, confident of official aid, either singly or together with one or more of his colleagues, in order to try to prevent the disappearance, wholly or partially, under any circumstances whatsoever, of any historical object, however relative the importance thereof may appear.

7. Members shall retain their membership for an indefinite period, except when forced to give it up for some cogent reason.

8. The Department of Public Instruction and Fine Arts shall publish a volume at the end of the year, containing all the works of the Academy and other documents relating to that year under the title "*Anales de la Academia de Historia de Cuba.*"

9. [The names of the regular members already chosen are given in this article.]

10. The members named above shall draw up and agree upon the Constitution and By-laws governing the body, and shall appoint the corresponding members in the provinces and abroad.

The Secretary of Public Instruction and Fine Arts is charged to execute the present decree and to provide quarters, etc., [*materiel*] for the Academy.

The inaugural meeting of the body was held on October 4, 1910, at which time officers were elected and other measures of organization taken. On July 2, 1914, the Academy was declared by special law of the government to have an official status. One of the important papers read before the body was that presented by the president, Dr. Evelio Rodríguez Lendían, on December 15, 1915, entitled "Elogio del Doctor Ramón Meza y Suárez Inclán". There are now 24 regular members.

A series of lectures on Hispanic America is being given in New York during the present season. The first lecture which was on Brazil, was given by Mr. Benjamin H. Hunnicut, who has been lecturing in the United States at the request of the Brazilian government. The second lecture, December 4, was on Mexico, the lecturer being Mr. James Carson. Three other lectures have been announced, namely, January 22, on Peru; March 7, on Chile, to be given by Dr. Peter H. Goldsmith; and April 22, on Argentina, to be given by Dr. L. S. Rowe. This is only one of many present-day activities that show the ever increasing interest in this country in regard to the various Hispanic American nations. It should be productive of much good, for inhabitants of the United States are woefully ignorant of Hispanic America, and need education from the bottom up.

Mr. Juan C. Cebrián, of San Francisco, who has very largely made possible the publication of this REVIEW, and who has been twice knighted by the King of Spain, lately visited Washington while awaiting the sailing of the vessel on which he had intended to embark for Spain. Unfortunately, however, the illness of his wife compelled him to forego his Spanish vacation at this time. Among other matters he had intended to confer with many of the leading scholars of Spain. Mr. Cebrián has been much interested in the book *Colón Español*, by García de la Riega, which was written to prove that Columbus was really a Spaniard from Pontevedra, this contention being supported by notarial records said to prove the existence of the family in that place. This volume he has had translated into English, with the intention of publishing it, but he has become not altogether satisfied as to the authenticity of the documents and intends to make a personal examination of the material before proceeding with the publication. Mr. Cebrián is an honorary member of the Real Academia de la Historia, in Madrid.

The recent exhibition of historical documents illustrating South American independence, from the collection of Sr. George M. Corbacho, member of the Peruvian parliament, which was held in the building of the Hispanic Society of America in New York has been the event of the year of this nature. The collection has been described by Professor William R. Shepherd, of Columbia University, in a small pamphlet issued by G. P. Putnam's Sons under the title *South American Historical Documents relating chiefly to the Period of Revolution from the Collection of George M. Corbacho*.

Mr. Edward M. Browder, an attorney of Dallas, Texas, has written an interesting paper on "Rev. Peter H. Fullinwider, the First Presbyterian Minister to visit and preach in Texas", which was published in the *Texas Presbyterian* (Dallas), August, 1916. From this paper it appears that, prior to the independence of Texas in 1836, the law prohibiting other forms of religion than the Roman Catholic, was laxly enforced; and as early as 1818, and at intervals thereafter, Methodist, Baptist, and Cumberland Presbyterian ministers visited the eastern and southern sections of the province. Mr. Fullinwider visited these sections for the first time in 1831, and returned in 1834, the records showing him to be in Austin's colony at San Felipe de Austin on May 3 of the latter year. During the Texan revolution, he was of considerable assistance to General Houston, who was his intimate friend.

Professor Percy Alvin Martin, of Leland Stanford Jr. University served as secretary for the Brazilian group delegation at the Second Pan American Financial Conference which met in Washington in January. Professor Martin's study of socialism in Yucatan published in the October number of the *Journal of International Relations* will be found interesting reading.

Drs. W. E. Dunn and Charles E. Cunningham of the University of Texas, served also in a secretarial capacity at the same congress, the first as secretary to the Colombian delegation and the second of the Mexican delegation. It is understood that the former has resigned his post at the University to accept an editorship on the New York *Sun* where he will have charge of the Hispanic American section.

A correspondent to this REVIEW writes that he has long been accustomed to use in his private notes the combination of letters USONA (standing for United States of North America), USONO, and USONA, to express the name of this country, a citizen of the male sex, and a citizen of the female sex respectively. He suggests that these designations be used currently, pointing out the greater definiteness gained thereby, as several countries of South America have as part of their name the words "United States", and Mexico even might claim the right to use the name "United States of North America". If the above combination of letters were legalized, confusion in regard to the designation of the countries of the western hemisphere, he believes, would cease to exist.

Mr. Philip Ainsworth Means has joined the Wonalancet Company of Boston, Nashua, N. H., Piura and Lima, Peru, as an expert in sociology and geography. The Wonalancet Company is an important cotton importing house of high standing. For a good many years it has dealt in Peruvian cottons, but circumstances directly connected with the war stimulated the Company to set up direct and personal connections with Peruvian cotton-growers. Accordingly, Mr. Harry H. Blunt, Treasurer of the Wonalancet Company, appointed Mr. C. A. Fisk, formerly with Kidder, Peabody & Co. of Boston, to go to Peru and there establish the desirable connections. In 1917, Mr. Fisk did so, and, in spite of great opposition, sometimes unfair in character, from German competitors and others, he succeeded in building up by his own unaided efforts an enviable position in the Peruvian cotton world for himself and his Company. In all his activities he had the wholehearted support of Mr. Blunt. At this time, Mr. Means was in Peru conducting a number of investigations, some of them for the Smithsonian Institution. He met Mr. Fisk by chance and got to know him exceedingly well. In long talks together about Peru in general and the Department of Piura in particular, the two men came to the conclusion that the Wonalancet Company was in an unique position not only to do an immense business in Peru, but also to render important services to the Peruvians. Nearly a year went by, and finally, in February, 1919, Mr. Means became a member of the Wonalancet Company's staff in Peru. He has lately been conducting intensive researches into the sociology and geography of Peru. The Wonalancet Company plans to utilize every bit of information that it gets for the benefit of Peru as well as for its own benefit. Among the plans which Mr. Means

hopes to carry into effect is the creation of the Biblioteca Económica Wonalancet, to be established in Lima and to contain, so far as may be possible, all the literature, both ancient and modern, relating to Peruvian economics. Special attention is to be devoted to the history of the subject, and there will, of course, be a full representation of recent technical works relating to agriculture, mining, industry, politics, social questions, and other matters. When the library has assumed large enough proportions it will be placed at the disposal, under suitable regulations, of the Peruvian public. Special provisions will be made to aid properly accredited persons in making investigations. Under Mr. Blunt's personal supervision, Mr. Means is also planning other measures that will be of benefit to Peru. The Company, because of its public-spiritedness, is said to enjoy the hearty goodwill of President Leguia and his government. Mr. Means has been elected an honorary member of the Sociedad Ecuatoriana de Estudios Históricos Americanos in Quito.

Professor Mary Wilhelmine Williams, of Goucher College, has made an investigation of the cartographical and geographical evidence bearing upon the boundary claims of Honduras in that country's controversy with Nicaragua, and has prepared a report upon the same for use by Honduras in the proposed settlement of the question under the good offices of the government of the United States.

Miss Irene A. Wright has resumed work in the Archivo General de Indias, at Seville. It will be remembered that the Spanish Government closed the Archives to workers during part of the war period. Miss Wright is at present working particularly through West Indian material where the earliest documents pertaining to Florida, Louisiana, etc., are to be found. She is in position to be of assistance to scholars who desire to have copying done in the Archives and to consult with them in regard to their work.

The Philippine Islands are planning to celebrate the fourth centenary of the discovery of the Philippines by Magellan in March, 1921. The carnival to be held at that time, it is said, will eclipse any similar celebration ever held in the Orient. In connection with the carnival, there will be an exhibit of Philippine products on a large scale. The participation of American business men has already been sought.